(e) the names of such hospitals and nursing homes which have not followed these guidelines; and

(f) the manner in which Government are trying to prevent such cases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR): (a) to (f) In so far as Central Government Hopsitals *viz.*, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC and Associated Hospitals are concerned, there is no increase of infection in patients during the operations. Adequate measures are being taken to prevent such infection. Periodical samples are taken from the operation theatres for culture and sensitivity test to assess the presence of any bacteria. Besides, an infection control committee is in existence in each of the Central Government Hospitals and periodical meeting are carried out to assess the prevalence of any specific nosocomial infection. No specific data of infection for patients during the operation in the country is available. The National AIDS Control Organisation has issued a standard operative procedures on Hospital Associated Infection to States AIDS Control Societies for wider circulation. The operative manual envisages various preventive measures including infrastructure of Laboratory, knowledge, attitude and practices to be adopted by the Health Care Workers while performing hospital, procedures disinfection and disposal of infectious material and post exposure management.

Sale of recycled hospital waste

2978. SHRI C.O. POULOSE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospitals/nursing homes in the country without proper incinerating facilities for the waste disposals, State-wise;

(b) whether Government are aware that hospital wastes are recycled and sold again in the market posing serious health hazards; and

(c) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Central Pollution Control Board has informed that as per provisions of Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998, health establishments are required to install treatment facilities which may include incinerators (individual/common), autoclave, microwave, etc. Incineration is one of the treatment facilities to treat bio-medical waste. As per the information available with Central Pollution Control Board, the State of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi have 28 and 18 double chamber incinerators respectively for hospitals/nursing homes. In addition to this, common treatment/disposal facilities are also in operation for treatment of Bio-Medical Waste in Bangalore, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Kolkata, Mathura and Salem (Tamil Nadu).

(b) and (c) The concerned authorities have been directed to take necessary measures for ensuring proper disinfection including proper disposal of Bio-Medical Waste generated from health establishments.

Sanitation in Delhi hospitals

2979. SHRI C.O. POULOSE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hospital authorities conduct physical verification from time to time about the cleanliness of latrines/bathrooms of hospitals in Delhi which are the source of infectious diseases; and

(b) if so, the names of the hospitals which can claim proper maintenance of their latrines/bathrooms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) In Central Government Hospitals *viz.* Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and Associated hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) hospital authorities conduct physical verification from time to time about the cleanliness of latrines/bathrooms.

Government of NCT Delhi, MCD and NDMC have also informed